to Hold Court in Springfield. TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 7 .- Dispatches received yesterday from Stevens county, the scene of Tuesday's murder of Sheriff Dunn and the attempted assassination of Judge Botkin, show that only measures of the most prompt and wigorous character can prevent a serious uprising and much bloodshed.

Adjutant-General Roberts with sixty militiamen reached Arkalon yesterday afternoon and telegraphs that Judge Botkin is there and declares that the militia will be needed in the place for weeks to come. This morning the milatary will escort Judge Botkin across the country to Springfield, the county seat of Seward county, a distance of 12 miles, where he will open court. The troops will remain there during the term, and also assist the local authorities in serving warrants for the arrest of the criminals. Two Springfield men were arrested near Judge Botkin's house yesterday and taken to Arkalon.

There is every probability that a bloody encounter will take place today, at Springfield, when Judge Botkin goes there to open court. The judge's enemics, recognizing the fact that Tuesday's murder cannot be allowed to pass unpunished, are now, it is said, more than ever determined to make away with the judge. His honor, however, declares that he will hold court there to-day in spite of all the Wood gang.

Word from Springfield last night was to the effect that a mob of Wood's adherents were in possession of the courthouse. It is probable that when the troops arrive there to-day these men will see the advisability of withdrawing from the building, but that a conflict between them and Judge Botkin's friends can be avoided is hardly among the possibilities.

Sheriff Dunn's body was brought to Arkalon yesterday, and shipped to his or fe, who is now at Pratt.

The mob which shot Sheriff Dunn was comprised of members of the Citizens' Alliance of Woodsdale and Springfield, reinforced by a half-dozen desperate characters from Grant county under the leadership of John S. Loffle, who was found guilty last summer in Judge Botkin's court of horse-stealing and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He has appealed to the supreme court, where the case is now

Gov. Humphrey thoroughly appreciates the condition of lawlessness which exists in the southwest, and states that he intends to bring the guilty parties in this affair to an account if it exbansts the military power of the state. Gov. Humphrey received a message

last evening from Judge Botkin asking him to send arms to the law-abiding citizens of Seward county for self-protection, that they might be prepared for an outbreak by the lawless mob who killed Sheriff Dunn. The govmor replied as follows:

"Adit.-Gen. Roberts is on the ground to preserve the peace and protect life. Af the authorities are unable to serve warrants for the arrest of parties charged with the killing of Dunn, Gen. Roberts will aid them when called upon by the sheriff or the coroner acting as sheriff. The military must at all time be subordinate to the civil authorities. I rely upon you as judge of the court to exert all your power to the end that peace may be preserved and the further

effusion of blood prevented."

Attorney-General Ives, in speaking of the lawlessness in the southwest said: "The trouble in Seward county adds one more chapter to the already checkered history of the extreme southwest. The troubles, as near as I can ascertain, first commenced by an attempt upon the part of Sam Wood to resist what he claimed was a fraudulent organization of Stevens county, which organization was subsequently legalized by the legislature of the state. The *rouble is usually attributed to a countyseat contest between Woodsdale and Hagoton. No such contest has ever existed. After the troubles resulting from an attempt to prevent the organization of Stevens county, rival propositions for bonding the county in favor of arailroads intensified the feeling already started between the different factions of the county. This finally culminated in the murder of Sheriff Cross and others in the neutral strip and the attempt to bring the alleged perpetrators of that crime to justice in the United States courts at Paris. Tex. Subsequently personal troubles arising between Judge Botkin and Sam Wood had a tendency to spread the ill-feeling existing in Stevens county over the whole district, and the impeachment proceedings in which Wood was alleged to have taken a lively interest, to a certain extent inwolved the whole state in the diffi-

Meeting of the Bay State Legislature. Boston, Jan. 7.-The legislative sessions at the state house were opened yesterday morning with the usual forenalities. Alfred S. Pinkerton, of Worcester, was elected president of the senate: John G. R. Adams, sergeantat-a ms; Henry D. Coolidge, clerk, and Rev. Edmund Dowse, chaplain.

W. E. Bassett was re-elected speaker of the house; Edward A. McLaughlin, Blerk, and Rev. Daniel W. Waldron, chaplain.

The Supplies are Needed.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 6 .- A cable gram from Hon. Charles Emery Smith, the American minister to Russia, was received westerday by Gov. Merriam. At was in reply to a message sent to win on the 28th of December, requesting a reliable statement of the suffering in the famine districts of Russia. and was as follows: "The distress in Russia from the short crops is widespread and severe. I is difficult to wverdraw the extent of the suffering. Many provinces are destitute and must be helped until next harvest. Con-.tributions will be gratefully accepted."

Ticking Away as Usual. NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- In spite of the fact that the wires of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. had been cut from the stock exchange, the company's Mickers were working along as usual this morning. At times their quotations were believed to be those of the Stock Quotation Co., an organization formed by some of the members of the stock exchange, but the difference in time was small. The general manager of the rold and stock said that his company would furnish quotations as usual to its customers to-day. He declined to discuse the matter

SHER! AAN NOT SHELVED.

Hon. John Sherman Renuminated for United States Senator by the Joint Republican Caucus of the Ohio I e distature on the First Ballot by a Vote of 53 to 38 for Foraker.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7 .- As expected. the Foraker and Sherman men first locked horns in the senatorial caucus last night on the question of how the ballots should be taken-secretor viva voce. The Foraker men urged a secret ballot on the ground that it had been charged that a number of members were being coerced. They wished, they said, to relieve all members of constraint. The Sherman men con-



that each member represen ted a constituency-that he was supto vote their wishes, and they should have the privilege of knowing whether they represented them or misrepresented them. Fully an hour wass pent in debateon this question. The vote stood 47 ip favor of the viva voce vote to 44 for secret ballot. It was thus evident that some Sherman men wanted a secret ballot

and some excitement followed the vote. Senator Nichols presented the name of Senator Sherman in an eloquent speech, dwelling upon his record as a financier. Representative Griffin presented the name of ex-Gov. Foraker, expatiating upon his soldier record. Numerous seconding speeches to both these nominations were made.

Representative Welsh, in what must have been his maiden speech, presented Maj. McKinley's name, but it was soon afterward withdrawn by a telegram from Maj. McKinley. This did not deter Welsh, however, from voting for his candidate.

Representative Dicks presented the name of Charles Foster.

As the ballot proceeded, there was no demonstration except that when Porter, of Cleveland, a doubtful man, voted for Foraker, the Foraker men shouted, and when Pudney, of Cleveland, another doubtful man, voted for Sherman, the Sherman men raised a whoop. The first ballot resulted: Sherman, 53; Foraker, 38; Foster, 1; McKinley, 1. Necessary to a choice, 47.

After the vote was announced, both Sherman and Foraker were brought to the hall. Senator Sherman spoke first, and after thanking the members of the caucus, complimented Mr. Foraker upon his fight, saying it was the hardest fight he had ever entered, and he hoped he would never have him for an opponent again.

Ex-Gov. Foraker spoke in a good-natured way, saying he did not foresee when he entered the tight that when a man begins to fight John Sherman he has to fight the whole United States.

FIGHT OR FOOTRACE.

Camp of Garza's Men Broken Up by American Troops and Texas Rangers-The Grensers Fled.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 7 .- A spe cial from Rio Grande City, says: The excitement here over the Garza revolution is very great, especially among the Mexican populace. Capt. William B. Wheeler, of the Eighteenth infantry, who is in command at Fort Ringgold, located here, telegraphed Gen. David S. Stanley at department headquarters at San Antonio as follows yesterday: 'I was informed last night that a band of forty mounted revolutionists were camped 20 miles below here. ordered Capt. J. A. Mackey, of the Third cavalry, and twenty-five men to proceed at once to the place. Capt. J. S. McNeels and eighteen Texas rangers accompanied the troops. I have just received a telegram from Havana, where the wire was tapped, which says: "We struck the revolutionists' camp at daybreak. The revolutionists fled and escaped, some crossing into Mexico. We captured sight horses and equipments, among them being the government horse lost in the recent fight at Retinal Springs. Capt. John G. Bourke is still at Brownsville attending court."

SECRETARY BLAINE ILL.

The Secretary of State Compeled to Leave His Desk by a Sudden Attack of Stomach Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Great excitement was caused in the department of state by a report that Secretary Blaine had been taken suddenly ill while at work in his office. The report proved to be true, but every precaution was taken to prevent the fact becoming public. Surgeon-General Brown of the navy, whose office is in the same building, was summoned and was promptly in attendance. Another physician from the war department was also on hand and in a few minutes under their joint efforts Mr. Blaine was made to feel comparatively comfortable. His daughter. Miss Hattie, was informed of his condition, and was soon at his side. The alarm was great at first, but subsided about noon, when the secretary was reported as resting easily, and as being entirely out of danger. The nature of his illness is not known at present, but is said to be due altogether to temporary stomachie derangement.

Dangerously Bitten by a Cat. Sr. Louis, Jan. 7 .- Mr. Charles Seaport of this city is deprived of the use of his hands, and is suffering great pain from a vicious attack and nail of a huge tooth cat. The fangs of the beast penetrated his right hand through and through between the thumb and index finger, and the left hand is badly scratched, and the index finger was torn to the very bone. the right-hand of Mr. Scaport, that loosened with a powerful screw driver.

LONDON, Jan. 7 .- All the newspapers join in prising Henry Irving's personifiter of Cardinal cation of the charac Wolsely in "Heury VIII" as produced at the Lyceum theater, as one of the best pieces of acting seen recently on

the English stage. The Times, for instance, commenting on the performance referred to, thinks that Irving's personation of the cardinal is finer than Kean's and more subtle and more ascetic than that of Phelps, adding: "In his fall, Wolsely | United States to name two, Great is the most pathetic figure Irving ever portrayed '

A PACK OF SWINDLERS.

Another St. Louis Mushroom Commission Firm Does Up Its Patrons-A Lesson to Consignor's to Do Business Only with Reputable Concerns, and Not Bite at Sugar-Coated Baits.

St. Louis, Jan 8.-The firm of T. Ellsworth Turner & Co. of 127 Market street is now closed down, and the members thereof have disappeared. The concern was new on the street and did a good business, but it was noticed that it turned over all consignments of produce for which cash payment was demanded to older firms, while they received consignments on commission, sold them and pocketed the proceeds. It is supposed that the firm made about \$10,000 by its rascally methods during the two months it was in existence. The country was flooded with circulars offering prices for butter, eggs and cheese away above the market, and they received a great deal of produce on the strength of these repre-

The company's office has been seized to satisfy a claim of \$300 held by J. J. Miller. He found a safe and three barrels of old junk. The butter apparently had melted away, or had been shipped to Chicago. Other creditors appeared, but found nothing. Mr. D. P. McCarthy, secretary of the Mercantile and Manufacturing Co., which occupies the floor above T. Ellsworth Turner & Co., said that Turner left last Friday or Saturday night for Chicago, leaving the door of the store unlocked and requesting McCarthy to look in occasionally to prevent anyone from carrying away the safe. Martin had gone to Chicago about three weeks ago to look after some butter shipped there. McCarthy said he never suspected there was anything wrong with the firm until the sheriff made an attachment. Mourning country creditors will probably be heard from later.

BLAINE'S ATTACK.

It is Pronounced by His Son to Have Been

Insignificant-Only a Slight Attack of

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.-James G. Blaine, Jr., who was in Washington Wednesday when his father was taken ill, came on to Philadelphia Wednes-

day night. To a reporter he said: "My father's illness is very slight, and there is nothing dangerous in it whatever. At noon-time I was surprised to find that my father had come home. He had shortly before been seized with a slight sickness of the stomach while attending to his official duties at the state department. The sickness was caused by something that he had eaten and only lasted a few minutes, and in a short time he was feeling all right. He was able to take

a light lunch. "I am surprised to see that so great a furor has been raised in the newspapers over what was so little. It was nothing more than a slight attack of indigestion. My father has not been able to take much exercise because of the bad weather that we have been having lately. It was due to this lack of exercise that this little indisposition happened. Before I left Washington, my father told me that he was feeling very well-as well as if nothing had ever happened."

DEATH OF THE KHEDIVE.

Complications Likely to Arise Over the Egyptian Question, which May be Entirely Reopened by Tewfik Pasha's

PARIS, Jan. 8 .- The death of the Khedive of Egypt has created an enormous sensation throughout France and particularly in this city. It is believed that France will take this opportunity of re-opening the whole Egyptian question, and that she will insist upon the appointment of a regency with a French representation in such regency. England, it is thought, will probably insist that Prince Abbas, the eldest son of the late khedive, is old enough to reign; or, should England not take that course, it is inferred that she will advocate the appointment of a council or regency with Sir Evelyn Baring, the British agent, consul general and minister plenipotentiary in Egypt, as the presiding officer of such a body. It is generally admitted, even here, that at this stage of the eastern question the influence the late Sir William White, the last British ambassador to the porte, had with the sultan, would have been invaluable. In any case, the situation in the Mediterranean, in Morocco and in Egypt is a dangerous one and will need great care and fine diplomacy to avert a clash of arms.

GEN. JOHN IRVIN GREGG.

Death of a Veteran Officer of the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion-He Won His Stars by Gallant Service. Washington, Jan. 8.-John Irvin Gregg, a distinguished soldier of the war with Mexico and the late war, died at his residence in this city Wednesday in his sixty-sixth year:

[Gen. Grogg was born in Bellefonte, Pa., in 1828 and served in the Second Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war, rising to the rank of captain. At the beginning of the late war he volunteered with the Fifth Pennsylvania reserves, but was soon transferred to the regular service and afterwards became colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry. In the fight at Deep Bottom he was wounded in the wrist and he was again wounded at Amelia Springs in 1865. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general. This made his fourth promotion for gallant services between 1861 and 1865. After the close of the war he had command of the troops in southwestern Virginia and was afterward sent to Louisiana as inspector of freedmen. In July, 1863, he was appointed colonel of the Eighth United States cavalry and served as such until 1878, when he was retired as a result of a severe affection of the knee joint received two years previous.]

A Tornado Leaves Death and Destruction in Its Path.

OARLAND, Fla., J 8 .- About 10 s. m. Wednesday a terrific tornado, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came from a westerly direction across traversed the prairie at the east end of instantly killed Mrs. Roper. Three of her children escaped with only sligh The cat was anchored so strongly to injuries. Several other houses were unroofed or blown down, and nearly was leveled to the ground.

The Rebring Sea Negotiations. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-In diplomatic circles the opinion prevails that the itch in the Behring sea negotiations at present is the change in the attitude of the British government regarding the number of arbitrators. The original suggestion, to which the United States consented, was that each country should name a single arbitrator, and these two should agree upon a third. The British government now asks that the number be increased to seven, the Britain to name two, and these four to choose three more.

THE COUNTRY'S TRADE.

The Opening of the New Year Signalized by Marked Declines in the Prices of Wheat and Cotton—The Latter Now the Lowest Since 1849-A Depressing Influence in Business in the South-Trade in Other Sections Generally Good. NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- R. G. Dun &

Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The first week of the new year has been marked by some striking events. There has been an important decline in the price of wheat and cotton, which have been held of late a little too high for foreign estimates of value, so that exports were somewhat checked. The decline will bring out larger orders for export. Cotton has dropped to the lowest price since 1849 viz: 7.44 cents for middling uplands. Receipts are greater in the south and the stock is accumulating, being largely carried by banks at various points, all of which has a depressing effect. This affects trade throughout the south, and at Memphis the outlook is considered poor and collections are very slow. At Nashville trade is only fair, though money is easier; at Little Rock trade is dull; at Galveston very conservative, with failures much exceeding those of last year in number; at Savannah trade is quiet, though money is easier, and at New Oreans banks are easier and a better feeling is seen in the money market, though unusua quantities of cotton, sugar and rice are being carried. The demand for sugar and rice is strong and active with slightly better prices but cotton is declining with heavy re-Trade in other parts of the country is fair for the season. At Boston business is better in some lines, with considerable activity in dry goods, new goods being opened and selling freely. Boots and shoes improve slowly, manufacturers having fair employment, but being anxious for further orders. An improved demand is seen for rubber goods. At Hartford hardware and eries are in fair demand and dry goods dull. At Philadelphia liberal orders are noted for spring materials, and while trade in other branches is now very light, the prospect is considered good. Baltimore reports a healthy money market, and Cincinnati activity in cloth ing, and moderate trade in whiskys, with a favorable start for the year. At Cleveland trade is good for the season, and rolled iron in good demand. At Pittsburgh the outlook seems better; pig iron is stronger and finished iron in good demand. Chicago reports some increase in receipts of barley, cured meats, cheese and cattle; receipts of oats nearly double last year's; of flour, corn, rye and dressed beef fully double, and of wheat three times last year's. Dry goods sales are light, though payments are better; sales of clothing and shoes are larger than a year ago, and money is in fair demand, with the supply ample for legitimate trade. Milwaukee finds good indications for the spring trade, and heavy snow helps the lumber business. At St. Paul trade is quiet, as usual, with excellent prospects. At Minneapolis the car famine is over, and the output of flour 170,000, barrels, against 114,000 last year. with the lumber sales of 1891 exceeding those of 1890 by 67,000,000 feet. At St. Louis cold weather causes better trade in heavy clothing. and other trade is seasonable, grain blockade having broken. Trade at Kansas City is quiet, and money is in light demand. Collections throughout the northwest are very fair, though slow at most southern points. The great industries report no important change, though in iron a large business is being done, and the tone is improved. Some improvement is seen in bar and plates and a fair business in structural iron. The coal trade is ragged, though the demand is beyond all precedent. Less demand is seen for copper though large sales have occurred. Tin is lead dull, and other markets

throughout the north are easier. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last eight days, number for the United States, 293, and for Canada 42, or a total of 435; as compared with 329 last week and 292 the week previous to the last. For the were 403, representing 375 failures in the United States, and 28 in the Dominion of Canada.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. Three Little Ones Doubly Orphaned by

the Murder of Their Mother and Suicide of Their Father at Newark, N. J. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.-Chas. S. Quackenbush, a wealthy resident of Albany, N. Y., shot his wife in the head about 8 o'clock last night, and then killed himself. He had attempted to kill his wife several times, and about a month ago was only restrained from carrying out his purpose by a policeman. Three weeks ago he tried to shoot her again. Last night he returned from Montreal, Can., and went to the house where his wife was living at 154 Warren street. He went to the kitchen from the hall and saw his wife Annie in the next room preparing their three little girls, ranging in age from 2 to 5 years, for bed. Some hot words were exchanged and Quackenbush pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife in the back of the head near the ear. She had turned to run from him. He then went into the kitchen and shot twice more at her. He then placed the revolver to the roof of his mouth and fired, the bullet going through his brain and lodging in the ceiling. Quackenbush took his oldest child, a

girl of 7 years, to Montreal two weeks On December 20, he wrote to his wife telling her to send the rest of the children and their clothes to him. The

letter read as follows: ANNIE-Send my clothes and Maggie's; her muff and my gloves, cap and shoes and everything. Send our young ones, but you stay there. If you came you will know the result. C. S. QUACKENBUSH.

P. S.-Bad luck to you; send the kids. The next day the wife received a telegram, reading: Send clothes for Maggie and myself by boy; also the children. You stay there. Reply.

The police were notified and were soon upon the scene. Quackenbush was found lying in a pool of blood by the kitchen table. His wife was taken to St. Michael's hospital in an ambulance. There the doctors probed for the bullet and found that it had entered the brain. She remained unconscious from the time she was discovered in the hallway until she died, and could not make any statement in regard to the shoot-

Quackenbush had about \$40,000 in securities on his person and \$750 in cash. He fell heir to a large estate in this city by the death of his father a few months ago, and since then has been trying to get rid of his wife. She had persisted in following him. At Albany Quackenbush repeatedly tried to kill his wife. Blaine Attends the Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9. - Secretary Blaine attended the cabinet meeting yesterday. He arrived a half hour late, coming in his carriage by him-

self. He stepped from the carriage un-John's lake, south of this place, and assisted. The secretary looked a trifle whiter than usual; his step is not quite the town. There it struck H. Roper's so firm, and his whole bearing showed two-story cottage, overturned it and that he still felt the ill-effects of his recent illness. Secretary Blaine, as usual, was taken up to the cabinet room by means of the private elevator and found the president and all the other the teeth of the animal had to be every tree in the path of the tornado members of the cabinet in the room. He was warmly greeted.

> Life-Saving Station Crippled. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 9.-The United States life-saving stations along the coast of New Jersey are badly crippled by the grip epidemic. Nearly evey station has from one to six men down with the malady. In many cases it has been found impossible to find substitutes for the sick men.

A Village Submerged. BERLIN, Jan. 9. - An unusually high tide in the North sea vesterday caused the breaking of a dyke near Geestemunde, whereby the village of Schiffdorf was submerged.

SINGLE TAX TRIUMPH IN NEW ZEALAND.

The tax on land values irrespective of improvements, has been adopted in New Zealand. It is not the single tax, for it taxes incomes as well as land values, and subjects improvement values in excess of £3,000 to taxation. But it provides, as definitely as a perfect single tax could, for the single tax on land values as to all lands whose improvements do not exceed £3,000 in value. Nothing now remains but to increase this exemption, either gradually or at once, until all improvements are exempt, and to abolish the income tax. With these simple changes the New Zealand system of taxation will be strictly in accordance with the single tax idea. The thin edge of the wedge has been inserted, and driven half way

New Zealand comprises a group of islands, lying 1,300 miles east of the Australian continent. The group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and at the broadest part 200 miles across, and the area is estimated at 104,471 square miles. In 1887, of a total acreage of 66,861,440, there had been alienated 19,378,511 acres. Exclusive of aborigines, the Maoris, the population increased from 59,413, in 1858, to 578,482 in 1886. The legislative power is vested in a governor and a general assembly, consisting of two chambers-the legislative council and the house of representatives. The proportion of representation in the house of representatives was, in 1888, one European member to every 6,675 persons, excluding natives, and one Maori member to every 10,492 natives; the proportion of voters to population being, in 1887, one to every 3.4. Members of the legislative council are named by the crown for life; they are the only obstruction to progressive legislation. The liberal party is the most advanced political party in the world.

In 1886, the size of land holdings held by the largest number of people ranged from 100 to 200 acres, 5,926 people holding, in the aggregate, both freehold and leasehold, only 904,350 acres. In striking comparison with this showing, it appeared, that double that amount of land, 1,835.957 acres, was held by only 26 holders, while 611, 460 acres were held by only four people. The largest holdings aggregated 3,070,560, the number

of holders being 103.

The value of land holdings now held by the largest number of people is under £100 for each holding, 20,752 owners owning only £843,561 worth of land. The value held by the smallest number of people is £200,000 and over. 11 owners holding £4,835,863. The most valuble holdings, in the aggregate, range from £20,000 to £50,000 each, and amount to £9,535,543 worth of land, owned by 338 people. The aggregate land value of the colony is £84,208,230 and the number of owners 84,547, of whom nearly one-fourth (20.753) own about one-hundredth (£843,561) of all the land value; and one-seven-thousandth (11) own more than one-fifteenth.

The condition exhibited by these figures has made the land question a prominent one, and Sir George Gray, the most influential man in the colony, has been openly committed to the single tax for more than ten years. At the present session of the general assembly Hon. J. Ballace, the liberal leader and prime minister, introduced a bill for land and income assessment. This bill, which has now become a law, provides that "taxation shall be levied at stated rates in the pound sterling, in accordance with an annual act to be passed for that purpose, upon all land situated in New Zealand and on every mortgage of on all men. By laws that restrict opland," and upon "all income derived or received in New Zealand from business employment or emolument." The term 'land" is so defined by the bill as to duction. These opportunities, in the mean and include "all lands, tenements, buildings and hereditaments, whether corporeal or uncorporeal.' and also "all chattel interests in land" -in other words, real estate. Certain specific exemptions of land devoted to silly, it is injurious. public or semi-public uses are made, and up to this point there is to single tax men nothing particularly gratify- ation of fundamental rights to changing in the law.

But the law does not stop here. In directing the mode of taxing real es. scales of justice which is sure to follow tate, it provides: "Every person and the due observance of natural laws. company, being the owner of land, shall be liable to tax in accordance with this the worker from all public burdens upact, and such tax shall be assessed and on his products; it opens to common aclevied upon the actual value of such | cess all those natural opportunities that land; but the value of improvements are as yet so far unused as to leave upon all land owned by any person or company up to three thousand pounds, shall be deducted from such assessed value, and any mortgage then due or owing upon such land, shall also be deducted from such value." And to make the meaning of this clear, "actual value" is defined as meaning "the capital value which the fee simple of land with all improvements (if any) could be purchased for cash;" and "improvements" as including "houses and buildings, fencing, planting, draining of land, clearing from timber, scrub or fern, laying down in grass or pasture, and any other improvements whatsoever, the benefit of which is unexhausted at the time of valuation."

The general land tax is supplemented with a graduated land tax, by which furnished with farm buildings, etc.-£210,030 and upwards, is to be taxed at an additional rate varying from one. | the community." eighth of a penny in the pound on land worth from £5,000 to £10,000, to one sent from the colony for three years, the graduated tax is to be increased by bill is in every sense, except the varying rate, a single tax feature.

That the significance of this measure made at Wanganui by the premier, on changed. The man who can read his the 7th of October, as reported by the title clear to a quarter section of that taxation on improvements below £3,000, community. What is the "primitive had more than £3,000 of improvements ownership, does Mr. Spencer mean by were well able to pay their share of the "community," the state at larg taxation. He believed that much of or the people as individuals, the right of the first country in the world to put on | And if three men seize it at the same graduated taxation, but it was a de- time, shall one of them have it, or shall parture which he considered right it be divided equally among them all? and proper. With regard to the Econ- At Oklahoma five thousand men got omist's statement that the tax had the one hundred and sixty acres each, and effect of preventing large capitalists ten thousand men got none. Should buying land in New Zealand, he not the territory have been divided into said that if that was an effect of smaller lots, so that each claimant the fax it would be a good effect. He might have had an equal share?

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT, did not want to see the land of New Zealand monopolized by large capitalists and companies out of New Zealand. He wanted to see it in the hands of resident occupiers under conditions which would prevent the accumulation of large estates. Another effect of the tax, he believed, was that some owners of already existing large estates had made up their minds to break up those estates. If that were so, then this tax, which was not put on primarily for the purpose of bursting up, would have the beneficial effect of causing a subdivision of the large estates. If the tax was imposed on the broad grounds of justice—that the men and companies who held these estates did not contribute their fair proportion to the revenues of the colony-then he had no doubt that the secondary result would be practically the recolonization and densely populating large areas which were now only carrying sheep; for the owners of "creams," balms and the like may, the properties must either highly improve their properties in order to make them remunerative, or sell them. The cry that the taxation imposed by the government would injure the colony and drive capital from it he regarded as mere moonshine, It could not drive It's with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remaway the big estates. The land would edy. It cures, perfectly and perremain, but there would be more peo- manently, by its mild, soothing, ple upon the land, and that would be a cleansing and healing properties, good thing for the country. The crown land remaining, which could be settled upon were limited in quantity, and if New Zealand was to become a prosperous and a great country there must be else has failed. close settlement. For the first time the government of the colony, supported by willing to prove that it's the right the great liberal party, has been en- thing for you, no matter how bad abled to put into operation a policy in the interests of the people in respect of the land. Hence these tears."

The Only Remedy.

The New York Times publishes editorially a discriminating criticism of the speeches at the Episcopal church congress, in which it shows that the only tangible proposition for social reform made by any of the speakers was that of the single tax as advocated by Henry George. In Christian socialism as expounded by dilletante pulpiteers it sees what most thoughtful men have already seen, vague generalities about competition and co-operation, harmless at best, and harmful when calculated to arouse envy of the rich and enmity against them. If this kind of talk means any thing at all, observes the Times, "it means that the wealthy ought to be punished for living in pleasant places." In conclusion it adds, referring to Christian socialists: "When they denounce the existing social system, and the men who are successful under it, and either expressly or by implication hold these men up to odium, they are doing what is worse than silly, because they are aggravating the evils For that they deplore without suggesting any remedies for them, and the 'trend' of | Horrid their remarks is to provoke a breach of the peace."

A marked difference between the namby-pamby socialism of which there is so much in college chairs and church pulpits, and the single tax, is here indicated. We do not denounce men because they are successful; we hold no man up to odium because he is rich, unless he has acquired his wealth by personal dishonesty; and though we depict the evils of our existing social system, for they exist and are most deplorable. we trace their origin to the violation of a fundamental natural law, and offer for remedy the discontinuance of the wrong. No individual is responsible for this condition. No individual can cure it. If any rich man should distribute his wealth, and pinch himself and his family, he could not diminish human suffering except in a few individual cases. The responsibility is upportunities for production, wealth is diverted from its producers to those who secure control of opportunities for last analysis, are natural opportunities -land; and, any thing short of a removal of the monopoly in land is not only no remedy for the condition, it is an intensification. It is not merely

The only reform worth working for is one that has for its object the adapting social conditions in such manner as to preserve that equilibrium of the This the single tax does. It exempts enough of equal desirability for all; and it takes for public purposes the premium that attaches to the more desirable opportunities.

The Times is right in saying of the Church congress discussion that "the only tangible proposition made by any of the speakers was for the enactment of Mr. Henry George's single tax."-The Standard.

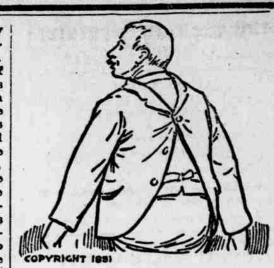
The Primitive State of Land.

M. M. Trumbull, in Open Court. Speaking of land ownership, Mr. Spencer says:

"The landless have not an equitable claim to the land in its present statecleared, drained, fenced, fertilized and land ranging in value from £5,000 to only to the land in its primitive state: . . . this only is which belongs to

The latter part of this doctrine was

greatly overstrained by the pressure of penny and six-eighths in the pound on | fifteen thousand men at Oklahoma on land worth £310,000 and upwards. And the 22d of September. At sunrise on that if the owner is a non-resident, or ab- day a million acres of land "in its primitive state" belonged to the community known as the United States; at sunset 20 per centum. In assessing the grad- it had been broken into five thousand uated tax, all improvements are ex- separate lots, each under individual empt; and, therefore, this feature of the ownership, the United States having surrendered its communal interest at noon. A piece of land larger than Derbyshire was communal in the is fully appreciated by the leaders of morning, but individual at night, while the party is apparent from a speech its primitive character remained unlocal press: "He said that the govern- land may cultivate it, or he may let it ment had made an enormous concession | remain in its "primitive state," and in to bona fide farmers in taking off the either case it will not belong to the while on the other hand people who state" of land? And, speaking of land the outcry against the taxation arose ownership in primitive land being in from the fact that New Zealand was the first one who chooses to occupy it?



The wrong way, with Catarrh, is to stop it without curing it. The poisonous, irritating snuffs, strong caustic solutions, perhaps, palliate for a time. But they may drive the disease to the lungs. The wrong way is full of

The right way is a proved one. the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh. It has proved itself right, thousands of times, when everything

And this makes its proprietors your case or of how long standing. If they can't cure your Catarrh, they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

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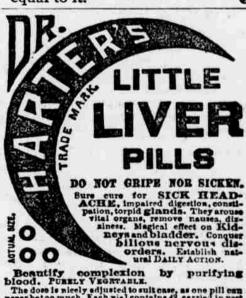
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Stomach

"again. I took a "little of your med-"icine, and felt much "better, and after "taking a little more "August Flower my

"Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I have never had the first sign of it. 'I can eat anything without the least fear of distress. I wish all that are afflicted with that terrible disease or the troubles caused by 'it would try August Flower, as I am satisfied there is no medicine 'equal to it."



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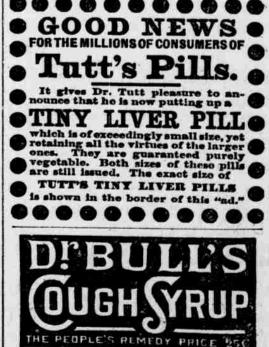
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